REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

I. Status of the Application

Claims 1-13 and 15 remain in this application. Claim 14 has been cancelled.

II. Claim Rejections

Claims 1, 2, 5-8 and 10 have been rejected by the Examiner under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Tarnanen (U.S. Patent No. 6,085,100). Claims 3, 4, 9 and 11-14 have been rejected by the Examiner under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tarnanen in view of Moran et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0086689).

With regard to claim 1, the Examiner alleges that Tarnanen discloses a method for tracking messages delivered via SMS comprising the steps of: (1) receiving, at a gateway, a message destined for a mobile device; (2) assigning a unique identifier to the received message; (3) recording the received message and unique identifier in a database; and (4) forwarding the received message from the gateway to the mobile device, wherein the forwarded message includes an origination address derived from the unique identifier.

Tarnanen discloses a system and method for routing a reply to a short message using an identifier assigned to the message upon receipt from a sender. The procedure for dealing with received messages is set forth in Fig. 5 of Tarnanen (see also Col. 7, lines 15-41). When a data message intended for a recipient is received (10), an identifier is created and assigned using the recipient's address and a time stamp (20), a temporary record is stored in a database, which record includes the sender's address, the recipient's address and the identifier (30), and the short

message is transmitted for delivery to the recipient. The procedure for routing replies to the received message is set forth in Fig. 6 of Tarnanen (see also Col. 7, lines 42-55). The reply sent from the recipient of the short message is received (50), the identifier is examined (60), the source address of the sender is retrieved from the database using the identifier (70), and the reply is transmitted to the sender's source address (80). The only information stored in the temporary database is the network address of the sender of the short message, the address of the intended recipient and the assigned identifier (Tarnanen, Col. 3, lines 1-10; Col. 6, lines 20-37). At no time is the originally sent message or the reply message stored in the database for later viewing.

As an initial matter, Tarnanen does not disclose a forwarded message being sent from a gateway to a mobile device, wherein the forwarded message include an origination address being derived from a unique identifier assigned to a received message. Tarnanen discloses sending the short message from a gateway application to a SMSC to be forwarded to a mobile subscriber, but does not disclose including the unique identifier with the sent message. Additionally, Tarnanen in no way discloses the recording of the received message in the database. Tarnanen explicitly states that the only information recorded in database is a temporary record comprising the sender's network address, the recipient's address and an identifier formed using the sender's address and a time-stamp (see Fig. 4). For at least these reasons, claim 1 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnanen.

Moreover, claim 1 of the present invention has been amended to provide that the method includes the further step of allowing either of the sender or the recipient of the message to access and view the message recorded in the database. The is one of the purposes of the present invention - to generate a mobile messaging log that can be accessed and viewed by a user. Because the message is not anywhere recorded in the Tarnanen system, there is simply no way in which a sender or recipient of the message can later access the recorded message from a database and view it. For at least this additional reason, claim 1 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnanen.

Claim 2 depends from claim 1. For at least the reasons set forth above, claim 2 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnenen.

Claim 5 depends from claim 1. For at least the reasons set forth above, claim 5 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnanen. Additionally, Tarnanen does not disclose sending a message from a gateway to a mobile device, wherein the origination address of the sent message includes the unique identifier. As discussed above, Tarnanen does not disclose forwarding the message with the unique identifier. Thus, for this additional reason, claim 5 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnanen.

Claim 6 depends from claim 1. For at least the reasons set forth above, claim 6 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnanen. Additionally, claim 6 includes the step of recording the correlated reply in the database. Tarnanen does not disclose recording a reply in a database. When the reply in Tarnanen is received by the database, the system merely forwards it on to the original sender using the stored identifier. Thus, for this additional reason, claim 6 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnanen.

Claim 7 depends from claim 1. For at least the reasons set forth above, claim 7 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnenen.

Claim 8 depends from claim 1. For at least the reasons set forth above, claim 8 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnenen. Additionally, Tarnanen does not disclose allowing a user to access a message and a reply recorded in the database. As discussed above, since neither the message or the reply are ever stored in the database, there is no way that a user of the Tarnanen system could be provided such access. Thus, for this additional reason, claim 8 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnanen.

With regard to claim 10, the Examiner alleges that Tarnanen discloses a system for recording a plurality of messages sent from a first communication device connected to a first network to a second communication device connected to a second network, the system comprising a database and a gateway, the database connected to the gateway and the gateway connected to the first and second networks, the gateway including a microprocessor which is programmed to: (1) receive each of a plurality of messages from the first communication device destined for the second device; (2) assign a unique identifier to the message; (3) record the

message and the unique identifier in the database; and (4) forward the message to the second device connected to the second network, wherein the origination address of the forwarded address is derived from the unique identifier.

As discussed above in connection with claim 1, Tarnanen in no way discloses a microprocessor programmed to record a received message in a database. Tarnanen explicitly states that the only information recorded in its database is a temporary record comprising the sender's network address, the recipient's address and an identifier formed using the sender's address and a time-stamp. For at least this reason, claim 10 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnanen. Additionally, claim 10 has been amended to provide that the microprocessor is programmed to allow a user of either the first or second communication devices to access and view the message recorded in the database. Aside from the fact that Tarnanen does not disclose a system in which a message is recorded in a database, Tarnanen further does not disclose a system in which a user can access and view a recorded message. Thus, for this additional reason, claim 10 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnanen.

Claim 15 depends from claim 1. For at least the reasons set forth above, claim 15 is submitted to be patentable over Tarnanen

As discussed above, claim 3, 4, 9 and 11-14 have been rejected over Tarnanen in view of Moran et al. Claim 14 has been cancelled thus rendering the Examiner's rejection of this claim moot.

Moran et al. disclose only a method for re-routing wireless messages to locate service providers for destination devices that use different service providers than sending devices. While the system disclosed by Moran et al. includes a database (100), a database server (98), an application server (96) and a web server (94), these systems are not provided so that a user can access and view a stored message and/or reply. The sole purpose of the database is to locate a service provider of an intended recipient and re-format the message, if necessary, to conform to

the requirements of the service provider. There is no recording in the database of sent messages and/or replies and the only information recorded at all in the system is a record of the completed transaction (120, 142).

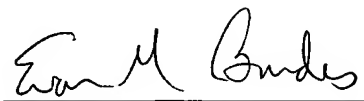
Claims 3, 4 and 9 depend from claim 1 and claims 11-14 depend from claim 10. For at least the reasons set forth above, these claims are submitted to be patentable. With regard to claim 9, Moran et al. do not disclose a method of tracking messages in which the message and reply are accessed using a web browser. With regard to claim 13, Moran et al. do not disclose a system having a gateway programmed to retrieve recorded messages and respective replies stored in a database. With regard to claim 14, Moran et al. do not disclose a system in which either of a first or second communication device can access and view a reply message recorded in a database. For at least these additional reasons, claims 9, 13 and 14 are submitted to be patentable over the combination of Tarnanen and Moran et al.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, in view of the above amendments and remarks, it is respectfully requested that a Notice of Allowance as to all pending claims be issued in this case.

If there are any other issues remaining which the Examiner believes could be resolved through either a Supplemental Response or an Examiner's Amendment, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,



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